I learn three regiments of Pennsylvania, troops, lately stationed at Perryville, passed through Baltimore to day, taking the Northern Central Railway, for Chambersburg, Pa., where they will join the forces ow congregated there, and then march in a body towards Harper's Ferry. Troops from other points in Perusylvania will be concentrated upon that point to the number of twenty thousand.

The western Virginia movement will be under the immediate direction of Gan. Me Clelian, and the importance of the steps demand a leader of no less ability. It is not probable that he will enter Virginia with an army of less than thirty thousand. Such a force as this threatening the rebels at Harper's Ferry, in the rear and on the flank, will cause them speedily to evacuate that position, and betake themselves South ward, this being the only course by which they can avoid a total route. Nothing then will prevent the Federal troops pushlag on to Richmond, the city whither all the movements of the last few days have

One of the Ohio regiments passed over lo Virginia yesterday, and the other march ed to-day to Arlington Heights. They will encamp on the hillside overlooking Washington and commanding the read-

The battery at Aquia Creek is to be ta-ken this week, and Gen. Butler will make a movement towards the interior also. He says that he will be possessed of Richmond

The steamer Georgiana, which arrived at Baltimore to-day, brings the intelligence that gange of fugitive slaves, in parties of twenty or thirty, were constantly arriving at Fortress Monroe, over one hundred having arrived there on Monday. Some of them said that they were about being sent South and others said that they all come to get food. They complained that they were kept at work in sand hills, and the coldiers eat all the food. They were received as contraband to war, and set to work inside the fortress, where laborers are much needed. Some of them were recognized as from Norfolk, and are be lieved to be partly free negroes, who were compelled to work in the fortifications.

The Second New York Regiment will return home. Three hundred of its members refused to enlist for three years, and bence this dismissal. The Seventh will return to New York on Saturday next. The Rhede Island Regiment will also return home at the expiration of their time, which will be in about four weeks .- Correspon dence Cincinnati Enquirer.

Gen. McClellan's Proclamation to the Union Men of Virginia.

The following is the proclamation o General McClellan to the loyal men of Virginia, an outline of which has been given by telegraph. It is dated Cincinnati, May

To the Union Men of Western Virginia: VIRGINIANS!-The general government has long enough endured the machination of a few factions rebels in your midst .-Armed traitors have in vain endeavored t deter you from expressing your loyalty at the polls. Having failed in this infamous attempt to deprive you of the exercise of your dearest rights, they now seek to augurate a reign of terror, and thus force you to yield to their schemes, and submi yoke of the traitorous conspiracy, dignified by the name of the Southern Con

They are destroying property of citizens of your State and ruining your magnificent railways. The general government has heretofore carefully abstained from sending troops across the Ohio, or even from posting them along its banks, although free quently urged by many of your prominen eitizens to do so. It determined to await the result of the election, desirous that no one might be able to say that the slightes effort had been made from this side to in fluence the free expression of your opinion although the many agencies brought to hear upon you by the rebels were well known. fou have now shown, under the most adverse circumstances, that the great mass of loyal to that beneficent government under which we and our fathers have lived so long. As soon as the result of the election was known the traitors commenced their work of destruction. The general govern ment cannot close its ears to the demand you have made for assistance. I have ordered troops to cross the river. They come as your friends and brothers-as enemies ealy to the armed robels who are preying spon you. Your homes, your families and your property are safe under our protection. All your rights shall be religiously respected.

Notwithstanding all that has been said interference with your slaves, understand one thing clearly, not only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will, or the contrary, with an iron hand, crush any attempt at insurrection on their part. Now that we are in your midst, I call upon you to fly to arms and support the general gov ernment. Sever the connection that binds you to traitors; proclaim to the world that the faith and loyalty so long boasted by the Old Dominion are still preserved in western Virginia, and that you remain true to the eters and stripes. (Signed,)

G. B. McClellan, Major General Commanding.

The Summer Campaign. The New York Tribune has the following speculations in regard to the future mevements of the government forces :

Doring the coming summer our troops will doubtless be chiefly employed in holding the forts, navy yards and aresenals now in our possession in the secoded states; in fortifying and protecting the national capital; in looking sharply to the affair being prepared to protect loyal and punish us citizens in those States; sustain ing the Union cause in western Virginia, folk and Richmond; and in clearing the banks and channels of the Upper Mississippi of traitors and pirates. This may be done in the hot summer months with out impairing the health of our troops, pro vided the commissariat of the hospitals are properly managed. Then, when autumn columns will descend into the rebel Territories, in the centre, and the west, nor stay the march till our flag waves in triumpl over Charleston, Montgomery and New Orleans. Thanks to beaven, the names of the brave men who pant for this service

. WHERE ARE THE DEMOCRATS? - The New York Evening Post (republican) has an article in reply to this question that is remarkable for its fairness and candor. Af-ter rehearing the leading principles of the ocratic party, prominent among which are its nationality, its attachment to the Ucion under all circumstances, and its devotion to the "Monroe doctrine," the Post says ;

The northern democrats stand to-day where they have stood for nearly balf a century. They are fighting as they have voted, for the Union and the constitution nation; for the command of the gulf; for demand for their tool, and its fruits, gold or the honor and supremacy of the stars and sulver, or that which can be converted into Junious Lesconon—As yet, we cannot midelity of his sentry, and fell the first vice discussions upon the say foreign power, not over our sown national limits, but on may part of this con-you on this, no power can deny them. Will as follows: Joliet, 61; Wilmington, 41; Secret kindness done to markind are as invited to attend.

Lookport; 6.

Joliet, June 1st 1 for the possession of this continent by one nation; for the command of the gulf; for

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY . Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

SENATOR DOUGLAS DEAD. The great statesman is no more. The orst apprehensions of the American people have been fulfilled. SENATOR DOUGL is dead. He died in Chicago at eleven min utes past nine o'clock, on yesterday morning. For many days previous to his final dissolution his friends had ceased to hop

Upon the receipt of the sad intelligence here, the bells were tolled and the numerflags of the city and at Camp Goodell were placed at half mast; and deep was the sor row manifested by all classes and conditions of people over the mournful event.

Thus another of America's most em nent statesmen has passed away. His millions of freemen, is hushed for ever .-No more shall his potent voice be heard in our National Senate chamber in favor of human rights and the constitution. With Washington, and Jefferson, and Jackson. and Webster, and Clay, he sleeps the sleep that knows no waking.

Far be it from us to attempt to write his panegyric to day. His brilliant, useful, and eminent career is fresh in the memory of the American people.

The death of a man of great wisdom and orth always furnishes a proper occasion for the expression of general respect and regret, but the loss of SENATOR DOUGLAS, just at this crisis, can hardly be regarded in any other light than a National calamity Ills patriotic stand on National matters semed almost to point him out as the only person to whom we could look for a proposition to stay the bloody conflict that is now devastating our land.

To the State of Illinois and the Demo cratic party the death of SENATOR DOUGLAS affords the most poignant cause of grief .-It is here where he will be missed mostgood and his fame renowned for patriotism aments his loss, it is here, more particularly, where the sorrow is the deepest.

The Currency Crisis.

The financial storm long since predicted by this paper has at last commenced in good o redeem their notes. And the same has he consequence has been that our circuating medium has depreciated from ten to eventy per cent. on the dollar.

Never before have our people experience ach a pressure in the money market. In noney in circulation amongst us. A sense of general insecurity prevails and alarm mmercial revulsion, which is sweeping ver our land, and, we fear, will not stop antil it has marked its progress by th

We wish that some public spirited man, ho has the data that would afford a reaof money which has been lost in this State, by the laboring classes particularly, in the discount upon uncurrent bank notes in cir culation. The amount lost on the bills of

fortunately, they who opposed it are made sufferers. And we fear we are doomed to feel the effects of the revulsion with far more intensity, before a settlement of our But it is susceptible of the clearest dem-

enstration, that while the whole people ex perience the effects of the depreciation of of labor. The entire sum paid for the dise by the traitors to induce you to believe that count of the depreciated paper falls in our advent among you will be signalized by the end on the farmer, the mechanic, count of the depreciated paper falls in the laborer, and is rung out of their sweat and toil. The grocer, the merchant, the professional man, though they may have and fix their prices at such a range as to broken banks. And thus the farmers, meade to bear their own share of the loss. at are indirectly burdened with that of t, therefore, plain to the dullest appreension that the producing and laboring lasses are made, not only to produce all he wealth of the country, but to bear all

the disasters and burdens of society. We admit that circumstances, unlooked for by many, have been the main cause of the present financial distress. But th primary cause of the evil is deeper than the cannot stand great political charges or revlutions. The stock security banks may e secure enough in time of peace, but in war and in times of political distress they afford no security to the holders of their

In conclusion we have a few suggestion or the farmers, mechanics, and laborersosition in the future. Let them resolve to be imposed upon no longer. We would ask them why it is that they who do all the work and produce all the wealth, ar the poorest? Is it not because they submit to be the dupes of the scrip nobility Most certainly. Therefore, let them, the future, know their own strength. Let them combine together and demand for their produce and labor real money, instead of the wretched substitute that has been palmed off upon them hitherto. Let them

Daring Outrage.

On last Saturday night our usually quit city was disgraced by as infamous at s daring an outrage as it has ever been or misfortune to record. About half pas sine o'clock, a body of armed men, from Camp Geodell, numbering perhaps fifty, me up Joliet street and halted in front of the saloon of John Kinney, opposite the out office. They seemed to be under the charge of officers, who cammanded them t in front of the bar, the command was give the lights were extinguished and the me senced a general work of destruction ompletely destroyed as well as were the windows and doors of the building. Mr. Kinney was severely injured by a blow m a musket, and might have been killed had he not hidden himself under th unter. After the work of destruction had been finished the company formed i line again and marched towards the camp way of Jefferson and Chicago streets .-Ir. Kinney's loss is large and will fall

neavily upon him in these hard times. Now, what are we to think of this?-We see soldiers raised to punish the South n traitors for violating the laws, engaged n overriding the laws themselves. The isregard the civil authorities and wi sded muskets in their hands, make remeditated assault upon the property private citizen and destroy it. In th ne of heaven what are we coming to?-Has mob law and violence usurped our civil authorities? Is there no protection o the lives and property of loyal Ameri-

The alleged excuse for the outrage, we ave been informed, is that a soldier had en abused and beaten by Mr. Kinney. here are exaggerated reports in the camp out this affair, but they by no means jusify the acts of violence committed. If it e true that Mr. Kinney had maltreated a oldier as is alleged, there was a remedy i ur civil law. There certainly is no jusdeation or shadow of excuse for an appeal mob law, unless the civil authoriti

This is the first outrage of the kind that as been committed by the soldiers in cam ers of the regiment regret that the affair courred, and pledge themselves to guard gainst a recurrence of the outrage. Even e few officers and men engaged in it, now that they have had time to cool off, look at he matter in a different light.

We do not believe that Col. Marsh Lieut. Col. Erwin, Major Goodwin, or th mpany officers, with three exceptions, are in any degree responsible for the as sault upon the peace of the city. The en also, with a few exceptions, are orderly and law-abiding. Therefore, if our city authorities see to it that our ordinanall classes—citizens as well as soldiers, all fears of further disturbances may be dis-

Loveloy a Coward! The impression is getting to be pretty firmly established that the Hon. Owen ovejey, our member of Congress, is eed, he has no idea of placing his precio areass in the range of secession bullets. or the last quarter of a century to get the get but eleven dollars a month. Let hear no more about Owen's heroism. H s brave enough when addressing a crowd f Abolitionists, but when it comes facing the rebels, he's not there.

The Way it was Received. We happened to be at Camp Goodell of the affirmative accompanied by deafening standing Owen Lovejoy's opposition, now counted in. The country will fi

he bankers in Chicago and other place the subject. The manner in which this matters not what kind of funds they may have made their deposits in, they car get nothing out of these banks now bu

Wild Cat. Is such conduct legal? Is it is best friend. It is to him he is indebt o doubt Owen's bravery, or speak dispara gingly of his patriotism, must expect to be called all kinds of hard names by our costmaster. Consequently we were pre-pared for the severe flaying we got in the True Democrat last Saturday.

Book BINDING .- John Gieger, as may b en by eard in to-day's paper, has opened book bindery in this city. An establish nent of this kind has been much needed ere, and we are glad that Mr. Gieger ha made up his mind to locate amongst us.— We have seen some specimens of his work which could not be excelled for beauty

Treatment of our Volunteers.

There is much ground for complaint the part of our volunteers for the treatme which our State officers have extended the field, having been me rice under the provisions of the ten regient bill, and though their thirty days har arly expired, not one cent has been prorided for their payment. It is true six egiments have been accepted by the Govbe assurance that they will be included at this does not excuse Gov. Yates and the at providing the means for paying the diers the dues and bounty to which the re entitled under the act of our legisla-

uilty of disregarding and outraging the ights of our volunteers. They have postoned the sale of bonds till the first of Ju--and in the meantime, as Wild Cat har one down, the next movement will be to ony the soldiers, and those who furnish hem with the necessary supplies and lothing, in State scrip, that the bankers and speculators may have a chance of shav ng. The purpose of the State authoritie eems to be to swindle the volunteers ou of their hard earnings, at all events. "Ineed, we can come to no other conclusion when we consider the facts.

It is really too hard to treat our voluneers thus. They have left their homes and many of them scenes of luxury and fluence, to defend the honor of the country. They expected to encounter the dan gere, hardships and privations of a soldier's ife when they volunteered, but they did ot expect to suffer from the neglect and peculating schemes of those who are lawfully entrusted to provide for their comfor and payment. As it is, they have been grossly wronged, and we hope that something may be speedily done as a palliation for the injury already done.

We are gratified to learn that the sol diers who destroyed Mr. Kinney's property. n Saturday evening, upon learning the facts in the matter, have agreed to make a full remuneration. They were excited at what they considered a flagrant outrage apon a brother soldier and led to the comssion of an act which they now admi was uncalled for. The affair was doubt less the result of exaggerated reports and a misunderstanding of the facts; and, as both parties appear to be willing to drop it and be good friends in the future, we shall not enter our protest.

Camp Goodell. During the past week, everything

progressed finly at Camp Goodell. Th oldiers are now completely uniformed and are perfecting themselves rapidly in nilitary drill.

The regimental drills are quite exciting and show that the officers understand their The health of the regiment is excellent and all appear to be in fine spirits.

the purpose of converting into par funds Such an arrangement will materially help will employ such persons in the services the trade of the city, inasmuch as persons to which they will be best adapted, keeping can now each day inform themselves at what rate they can receive the notes of the different banks without loss. This will en able the trade to progress and, at the same ime, have the effect to retire the depreciaed currency and bring specie paying to

A SLANDER UPON OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS. The New York Tribune says that there are nputation upon men who have dared to ment. eril their lives for the protection of the tars and stripes.

From Springfield and Cairo. Springfield, Ill., June 1.

or Chicago this morning to bring down supprecedented, and is partly attributable ecruits for their companies to make up to the stoppage of boats on the Mississippi ficiencies caused by the withdrawal of river. ose men whose circumstances will not. It is rumored also that if the Nashville ermit them to enlist for the three years, road be stopped, the Tennesseeans will ad-Captains Kowald and Milhalotxky, of the Chicago companies now at Cairo, will of the road. The Union men of Kentucky probably be assigned to Col. Scott's registare determined to permit no aggressions ment; and it is hoped that the Sturges from any quarter.

Rifle Corps of your city will also join this. The Memphis Bulletin announces the state of the control of the contro rops" and three Chicago Zouave comanies and the German Turner companyall splendid fellows-would be one of the best regiments thus far mustered into the ville in vast numbers, threatening to de nited States service since the war excite-stroy all cereals in this vicinity.

Illinois now has three Brigadier Gen-rals, namely: Prentiss, Pope, and McClernand. Another is to be appointed Col. Wyman is spoken of, and he is just

Gov. Yates and Hon. John. A. McCleron well there, and the fortifications are reports are regarded as greatly exaggera-progressing. The announcement that ited. Gen, Scott does not believe there are Beauregard is in Tennessee, to head the more than 4,000 or 5,000 soldiers at Manbel troops, is regarded as significant of in early movement from that section.

The War and the Price of Flour

The war thus far has bad a salutary ef-The war thus far has had a salutary el-se Alexandria, 50,000 froops could be concenfect upon the prices of breadstuffs in this trated on the heights of Alexandria to
State, and one which will be extremely meet them.
acceptable to farmers of Michigan. The Since it is known that the South Caroliembargo placed upon the export of flour, mians are holding and commanding Manwheat, and other provisions from Virginia massas Junction, the federal troops are more and other southern states has cut off the anxious to get at them, especially the Mas supply at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, sachusetts troops.

and other points at the east which have Gen. McDowell, commanding our force been accustomed heretofore to obtain their in Virginia, has information that Col. choice grades of white wheat flour from Lee, late of the U. S. army, is advancing the south, and especially from Richmond with 25,000 rebel troops on Alexandria and its vicinity. That source of supply is The precise point at which he new is, I do now cut off altogether, and eastern dealers not learn. That Gen. McDowell anticiare forced to time their attention to the western pates an attack, is evident from the fact that As a consequence the price on the heat the approaches to the size of Alexandria. As a consequence the price on the best the approaches to the city of Alexandria grades of flour in Detroit have gone up full from Mannassas and Richmond are being half a dollar during the past two weeks, strongly fortified.

so great has been the demand. The same effect is witnessed in the price of the best.

Brig. General McClernand. white wheat. The demand for red wheat and the flour manufactured from it have not been so great. The war does not promise to be at all etrimental to the interests of western far-

ers what ever it may be to other pursuits. A Zouave Shor .- Sergeant Butterworth, npany D, New York Zouaves, was she and killed, on Saturday morning, at Alexandrin, by Mike O'Neal, who was then guard as a sentinel. It appears that But-terworth advanced without giving the countersign. After being asked three

A Fight Expected.

Beauregard in Memphis. Baltimore, May 31. Shortly after midnight a party of disc orly men approached the picket guard or ederal Hill. The camp guard hailed then wice, and receiving no reply, fired. One into Virginia, as bostages for the safety the men, four of whom, after examinati ngton, awaiting orders of the Govern this morning, were discharged, while tw were detained for investigation.

A steamer from Fort Monroe, which le

re yesterday, has arrived here. Gen. Butler spent Monday at Newport lews, where the greatest confusion he evailed from the want of experience of e part of the Quartermasters and Con haries, provisions not having been pptly distributed. Foraging partic vided liberally for themselves, and is e instances wantonly destroyed prope Col. Phelps, of the Vermont Regient, is now in command of the post. Extensive war preparations are making

at Fort Monroe. Troops were pushed for ward rapidly towards the interior, and it was thought an attack on Norfoth by a cirenitous route, was shortly to be made. Geo. B. Tucker, of Baltimore, suttler lerk at Monroe, was arrested on charge of olding communication with the enemy .-He was sent to Fort McHenry, and arrived

Orders were issued yesterday to arm and quip seven New York regiments. Som regiments leave here to morrow an aday for Fort Monroe and Washington The Times says it is understood that the habeas corpus writ in the Merryman cas will be suspended, and possibly the func tions of Judge Taney.

(N. Y. Tribune's Dispatch) Washington, May 31. There was a movement of troops to-day ear Alexandria, in consequence of a ru aor that Gen. Lee was approaching i

Charges have been filed with Secretary ameron, representing that one of the lar est contractors employed by the Quarterlaster General, of Philadelphia, shipper cargo of saltpetre and brimstone to Sout arolina, after her secession, and that h tempted once to send a large number amp kettles to the rebel army which wer pped by the Government. He wa watched by the Mayor of Philadelph on suspicion of being in league with a agent of South Carolina, and was only aved from the indignation of the peop by the interference of the authorities an publication of a card denying his com

The prizes brought to the navy vard esterday were valued at over \$30,000. It is said that with the 3,000 troops near airfax Court House, there are 5,000 ne oes, in the capacity of servants and la rers. Provisions are scarce, and th rivation falls first on the slaves.

Col. Butler, returned to Fort Monros his brother, from the War Department Washington, May 30, 1861. "SIR: Your action in respect to the ne roes who came within your lines from the ervice of the rebels, is approved. The Department is sensible of the embarassents which must suround officers conducng military operations in States, by th ws of which slavery is sanctioned. vernment cannot recognize the rejection any State of its Federal obligation. mong these Federal obligations, however so one can be more important than that o suppressing and dispersing any combine a assembled for the purpose of overbrowing its whole constitutional authority While, therefore, you will permit no inter ference, by the persons under your o and with the relations of any perso held to service under the laws of any State within which your military operations are onducted, which remain under the con trol of such armed combinations, refrain from surrendering to alleged masters, an persons who come within your lines. Yo

St. Luis, May 31. When the McDonald habens corpus ca ame up this morning before the Unite States District Court, Gen. Harney made the return that Capt. McDonald had bee removed to Illinois, and was now in mil ary command under General McClelland that he had never had the body of the prisoner under his control; consequently e was unable to produce him. Gen. Harney further stated that, by or

ders from Washington dated the 16th, bu inly received yesterday, he had been renoved from the command of this depart It is understood that Gen Lyon succeed

Immense quantities of freight for the South are going to Nashville by railroad It is rumored that the transportation Captain Colby, Raffir and Steel, of Camp goods will be stopped on Monday.

Yates, belong to Col. Scott's regiment, left The exodus of Southerners north The exodus of Southerners northward is

vance into Kentucky and take possession

regiment, which, embracing that "crack arrival of Beauregard on the 29th, to take command of the Western Division of the Confederate Army.

The army worm is approaching Louis The Confederate forces gathering Tennessee are evidently preparing for vigorous movement in a few days-pe haps against Cairo. [New York Herald's Special.

Southern parties reported at head-quar ters to-day that there are immense for and are expected home to-day.

Advices from Cairo say that all is going for fifteen miles this side of there. The nassas Junction, and that these are poor

To-night nearly every regiment in the city is under marching orders. Before the Alexandria, 30,000 troops could be concer

Springfield, Ill., May 31. It is understood here that Hon. John A cClernand, member of Congress from this district, has been appointed General of the Third Illinois Brigade. This brig-ade will consist of Col. Scott's, Ccl. Marsh's Col. Smith's, and German and Irish regiments, of Chicago, and the regiments raised in the seventh and eighth districts. Religious Notice.

The twenty sixth anniversary of th Fox River Baptist Association" will be held in the Baptist Church in Joliet, com encing on Tuesday the 4th inst., at

There will be public services on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, of preaching, an cussions upon the subjects of Sabba schools and Missions. The public are gunshot in great numbers.

Joliet, June 1st 1861.

Late War News.

Washington, Map 30. A gentleman arrived this morning from ne neighborhood of Centreville, Virginia enty three miles from Alexandria. He s it is reported that there were abo ,000 secession troops thereabouts. He also confirms the report that prominent me ntinue to be seized and conveyed farthe bout forty secession soldiers now in Wash

Baltimore, May 30.
The steamer Adelaide, from Old Point omfort, arrived this morning and repor

The steamer State of Georgia landed th 1st regiment of New York at Fort Monro A large number of Ohio troops were r

orted to be at Little York, Pa., this mor ng, on their way to this city. New York, May 30. The Times' Washington corresponder culates as follows :

The Government is becoming embar

assed with the question of how the prison rs captured in the conflict now going all be disposed of. Sesuts are daily pick ng up men proved to be disunionists. The umber already taken exceeds 100. The rebels are capturing Union mer, thinking when they have a sufficient number, the will be able to secure the release of the 3 bels captured at Alexandria. If the overnment treat these men as rebels taken arms against the Government, they ould be bung. If the system of exchang be adopted, there is in the act a recogniti of the rebels as belligerents according to all laws of nations. The Cabinet have dis cussed this point several times without com

The Government has ascertained the here are no rebel forces at Fairfax Cour Louse. There were troops at that poin out they have fallen back on the main bod Manassas Gap. They have literally eat up everything to be obtained at Fairfax

starvation The rebels take whatever they can fin om the families of friends and foes, and ay liberally, but in the scrip of Virginia The determination of Judge Yancey eport to the President the result of his en avor to break down the Federal Government, is a discreet way of getting out of the

It appears by advices from Fortress Mon roe, that there is likely to be a stampede of slaves throughout Virginia. Washington, May 29. Harper's Ferry, if it is not already evac ated, will soon fall. The rebel troop here are not near so numerous as has be

tated. There are not 4,000 in and abo the place. They are miserably equippe and nearly starved. Gen. McClelland, with 15,000 troops, already on the march toward Harper's Fe. Another force will proceed from hambersburg, Pencsylvania, under Gen

Keith, another from the Relay House, and

till another from Washington, to cut The Government received no official in lligence from our Ministers by the las mail from Europe. The impression, however, which the Ætna's mails convey respecting Americans affairs there, is entirely atisfactory to our Government, and clearly indicate that great changes had already aken place in the minds of the people. A general order has been issued by th War Department, granting to voluntee now enlisted the same money allowance for clothing as the regulars.

The total number of regiments rom Illinois for the war is now 18, incluive of Hecker's German regiment. The St. Louis regiment, Col. F. P. Blair has been ordered to Fort Monroe.

From Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., May 30. Captain John Pope, of Illinois, and ie U. S. Typographical Engineers, br een appointed a Brigadier General by the resident. Illinois will have three Briga ier Generals and a major General. Illinois has eighteen full regiments olunteers accepted for the war, including our Hecker German regiment, the Iriet brigade, and Col. Scott's Zouaves.

It is hoped that the Yates Phalanx. hicago, and Congressman Kellogge's Ir pendent Peoria regiment would also ! ented, as well as another independer ment in the northern part of the State Je Daviess county, I believe. It is now derstood that the Government will accept I full regiments offered for immediate ser

ott's regiment, now at Camp Yates, was seived by the boys last night with great They feel in fine spirits now ing a prespect of exciting times ahead. d that's what they long for. They have en working hard, perfecting themselves n drill, and will give a good account of emselves. Their friends in Chicago no oubt join in their general joy.

Col. McArthur's Illinois regiment ha not left Caseyville, as reported from St ouis, as I learned last evening. A report has been received here the lonel Fremont is to be appointed Major ieneral to take command of the Western rces. Glorious news, if true! Also tha Western army of 80,000 is to be concen rated at Cairo, with a view of marchir wh the Mississippi valley.

The Fight at Aquia Creek.

Washington, June 2, The following facts are obtained of th ontest at Aquia Creek : The engagemen vas begun on Friday, and continued for wo hours. On Saturday the contest was enewed and continued for four hours. The wer beach battery was damaged on Friay, but was repaired. Force of the Con-On Saturday the Freeborn approach

rithin two miles and commenced fire. The awnee took a nearer position. For the irst hour firing was brisk from the shore atteries. During the engagement, the awnee fired one hundred and sixty shells. An observer saw through a telescope num bers of bodies carried away in wagons.— The officers say the Confederates had rifled

Both vessels damaged but slightly. One ot went through the Freeborn's cabin .-The Pawnee received eight shots. The Anacosta returned here this morng. The Pawnee and Freeborn haule off, being unprepared for a long engage-

The railroad depot and several buildings ashore were destroyed. It is believed that the rebels had eight guns.

General Scott and the Rebeis' Movement. Occasional, the Washington correspondence

ent of the Philadelphia Press, writes: Some curious stories are told of the anner in which the veteran Commander n-chief receives information of the prep rations and plans of the secessionist Although nothing is made public, I thin! when the annals of these times come to b written, more than one Harvey Birch will be found to have been employed on the right side, and more than one brave Amer-ican woman ready to sacrifice her life to her country.

I have so much confidence in Gen. Sc s to believe that he has allowed no straegetic point to pass unnoticed, and that while the people are left in the dark as to the movement of the enemies of the country, he has regular and accurate informa tion of all the movements of the conspira-tors, and faithful maps of their entire plan of action. Resting, as we do, in the con siousness of being secure in our present osition, and hailing the troops that sur round us as so many patriotic deliverers, in moment we may be called to arms or at

[Evening Post's Disputch.]
STARTLING WAR NEWS!

Two Fights with the Rebels.

New York, June 1. The Post received despatches statis hat skirmishes took place last night The America brings over a million leighte. Our pickets were attacked by The Galway contract has been annulated but it is stated that the steamers will be ebels and several of our soldiers wounde A later dispatch says that a force of cav alry and 45 infantry, under Lieutenan Tompkins and Gordon, attacked the rebe tinue to run. The steamer Hibernia broke down returned. The North Briton took t Fairfax Court House. The rebel pick place, leaving Liverpool on the 18th.

Minister Adams presented his crede
at the Court of St. James. s were met four miles this side, who fle harged on the town encountering vigor-The City of Washington arrived at ous resistance, the people firing on ther from the houses. Tompkine' horse wa erpool on the 16th not under him, and his cavalry surround

A debate had taken place in the Illas of Lords upon the American blockade, ed by the rebel infantry, who poured in a nuous fire, but they fought their way brough them, taking a number of priso ateers being regarded as pirates. ers. One cavalry man killed and two In the House the Earl of Ellenhor New York regiment were wounded, being with the federal troops. Lieut. Tompkin eports 30 rebels killed, and that their ce amounted to 1,500. They had previusly supposed there were but 200 there o-night our troops will advance on Fair ax Court House and take it. Anothe spatch says the rebels are fast retreating raband of war.

[Commercial Advertiser's Dispatch.] A large body of troops advanced

Washington June 1. An official dispatch from Gen. McDowell o the War Department, says the loss the Union troops at Fuirfax Court House a 3 and the Confederates 27. Washington, June 1. Accounts of the skirmish by the Cavalry mpany under Lieutenant Tompkins an te rebelt is confirmed. Two men ar

LATER.

om Fairfax.

fairfax this morning.

Another Fight.

Alexander, June 1. Shortly before one o'clock last night irmish took place at Wellington Mills etween a company of Zouaves and comany E of the Michigan regiment and uting party of Virginians. The Federdroveshem away. One Zouave was led and another wounded.

es wounded. There were five prisoner

makins had two horses shot from unde

Jeff. Davis at Richmond.

Philadelphia, June 1. publishes from the Richond Enquirer of Thursday, the details but they would not apply to subject he journey of President Davis to Rich ther powers becoming privateen. ond, and his speech to the troops collect ted at the Fair grounds. Messrs. Toombs

> (From the Richmend Whig.) Gen Butler.

Of the Massachusetts General, who he een sent to Fortress Monroe to lead the rmy to be there assembled for the subje eation of the South, we know little. Jud ng by the extract we published the other y, he is not very well read in the history his country. But he may nevertheles e a very dashing, gallant, and enterprising ander. Some circumstances which we observe in the papers, in regard to him, end to give us a rather better opinion of im than we expected to entertain of on harged with his mission. He acquitted aself quite respectably in a recent corspondence with Gov. Andrew of Massasetts. On his arrival at Annapolis 1 heard rumors of an insurrection of slaves. and promptly volunteered to aid Gov. Hicks n suppressing it There was no occasion on nor anything approaching it; but be entitled to credit for his proffer of aid his tender reaching the cars of the bloody natic who disgraces the seat of Winthrop wrote a protest to Gen. Butler on the sulject. The General responded in manly terms, avowing his determination to wage nly such a war as was recognized amongs civilized nations-and he would see his

Excellency at Jericho before he would have As to his previous life, he is said to have een always a Massachusetts Democratvarmly in favor of Southern rights, which now comes to exterminate; a lawyer of nence and ability and of fair standing n all the relations of life. His selection or this command by General Sc tt and his may be of an weight to suit the men refusal to be associated in it with Gen Wool, would argue that he is the highestoned and most gallant Captain, the invad ng hosts can supply. We are willing t he may rest assured, while he will receive and his come to ravage our land and destroy our liberties, we shall neglect none of the means that God and nature have given us to make good our defence.

The Two Millon Loan. On Monday last the state authorities dvertised for proposals, to be received ere and at New York, for one million of the we million losn authorized at the last ssion of the legislature. Proposals are a be received up to the 28th June. In rdinary times this delay, doubtless, would ave been proper, but with an empty easury and full discretion to take prompt eps to replenish it, in the present crisis, with the existing extraordinary demandpor the stae, we can see no reason for he delay; especially, where, without any arect authority of law, the authority ave to substitute for money the doubtful

and sinking currency in circulation among We have not been disposed to credit the egations thrown out in various parts of the state that such delay was intended to enefit the bankers and large holders o rredeemable currency, but the state authorities may be assured that their tardy ion contributes nothing towards refutan of such allegations.

Thousands and thousands of indebtedss is daily being incurred by the state in intenance of the patriotic position she has taken in support of the country's cause, and it is neither economical in her own behalf, or just to those who furnish her ser-vice or supplies, that she should be compelled to deal in irredeemable paper cur-rency longer than the real necessity of the case requires. The law was approved on the 2d May. Why should two months clanse, with an arrest than the property of the contract of the slapse, with an empty treasury, before proposals can be received to replenish it?
With sound currency, there might have been good policy for delay, that the best market might be secured; but, with a sink ing home currency. ng home currency, and our state credit a we are advised, we cannot see why ther uld be any dallying in the matter, but on the contrary, serious loss to the state in consequence of the use of depreciated pa-State Register.

Stoppage of the Southern Malis. Washington, May 30.

The following is the official order just sued by Post Master General Blair: The letters and other matter to be sent to the dead letter office. As you will see the agents are instructed not to receive or send any more mail matter after the 31st mst. All postal service in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi isiana, Arkansas and Texas will b ended from and after the 31st inst. tters for offices temporarily closed by ais order will be forwarded to the Des Letter office, except for Western Virginia which will be sent to Wheeling

M. BLAIR,

PROTECTION TO SLAVERY IN THE STATES. The Ohio Legislature has adopted, by the ch may be within tions of Congress, passed at the last sestions of Congress, passed as the fall that the Congression, proposing an amendment to the Congression and the Congression an d. Chas, Burron, Pastor. To cure toothache, let an omnibus run ing slavery in the States in which it now exists.

From Europe. Halifax, May 30 The steamer America arrived at this por

his a. m. with dates to the 19th inst. Provisions steady. Consols 911(691). Minister Dallas is a passenger in

other privateering questions, in white speakers generally opposed the idea of h asked the government whether the in "lawful blockade," used in the recent lamation, was to be interpreted literal with qualifications as according to the meaning of the Paris agreement it was possible to maintain an effective black He complained of the vagueness of clamation with respecting articla

The Earl of Granville replied thatler lockade must be maintained by suffer force, but it was not absolutely because render all ingress and egress impos ut to render it difficult.

Lord Derby said there were two po n which it was desirable that the gran nent should come to an understanding the United States. They proclaim ade of the whole Southern coast w hey have not the force to maintain though they could lawfully blockade to rts. It was not desirable they to proclaim a universal blockade, but a maintain a partial one. The New States also declare they should treat issing and three wounded. Several hor taken and brought into camp. Lieut teers as pirates; but they could note the law of nations, and if it was to e, notwithstanding the proclamator, should be declared such penalty at sh subjects would not be viewed win fference by England. Lord Brougham said that private according to international law, was

racy ; but to join an expedition area power at peace with England was apsuch a force must be maintained sets the passage of it absolutely impossible his was very difficult. Lord Kingsdown said the Northen's night consider citizens of the Son States as rebels and guilty of high tra

The Improved Americani MESSES, EDITORS :- I am not see my treatire published, either in this try or England, that is of any site.

o an inquiring marksman, emp

Chapman: spending all of his in

hunting, fishing, and target practing paring no expense in experiments: ed, also, and furnished with weapon the best mechanics of the age, it as se wondered at that he should have: t such perfection in the use of the iful weapon, the improved America The rifle, since its first appearant undergone considerable alteration in truction, combination, and mode of a ing, in compliance with knowledge z essarily gained from its use in regular tice and extensive experiments ; are at the present time, continually re-additions and alterations as deficience

at that time the very best rifles of a chool, in the very best markeman't and in the most favorable weather not make a shorter ten shot string a rods, than fifty inches; whereas present time, twenty inches is and only common shooting.

This description of rifle is well a o hunting in the western states and

where large shots are of frequents rence. The barrels of all huntings and hand rifles should not wegt than eight pounds, when it is inter use the globe sight; if the comme nights are to be exclusively used the This, in my opinion, it the best weapon for riflemen to use in Cat. a. that purpose the barrel should bem east steel, two feet eight inches it k weigh eight rounds, have secenti and charged with two inches of the coarse powder and a flat ended picks ened with tin ; the straight starters used, made of wood, and armed? rass ferule at the end, in order wit and firm, and attached to the belter by means of a leather string, some side the least possible chances

t. A system of sighting may less treat advantage combined of the ver buck and globe sight. The gib oust be marked for the ranges, m vided with a binge, so as to lay at the barrel and be out of the way to open sight is required to be emig sed. The men ought to be traine the globe sight on long ranges, in to 1000 yards, for the express par picking off artillerymen and him reconnectering parties, and for so columns under, and forming formi Musketry at such distances is narmless; but every rifle of this stion, in well trained bands well For bus h fighting the open sights exclusively used; indeed in all as

quick sight is required. The

the time required to load. It at loaded as quick a common rife as use the round ball; but when it the superior accuracy of the fig-bullet fully compensates for the hands of steady, picked men, the pride in the expert use of arms man with good judgement and would have a serious advantage. other rifleman in the world; his other rifleman in the world; making more effective from the great of the bullet, and the greater are its flight; and if the bore be professed, and with a good article powder, fifty, or even sixty, she fired without wiping it out. The hands of the hands

be a valuable weapon in the banks and able bodied rangers.

The New York Express furnish

wing statement, showing the eral of the principal officers in " States service : Scott, aged 75; Harney, 65; Mansfield, 60; Total of engineer corps.) 80; Thayer, 680; Craig. (bead of the ordnament, 76; Ripley, (ordnament, 76; Lawson, (surgeon general, 72).

Larned, (paymaster general, 72). commissary general,) Churchill tor general, and Thomas, (adjusteral,) are all old men, having army in the beginning of the protury—Gibson in 1808 and Charles 1820.

"No More Party Two or three weeks since we ltingly told by every Black be

who could get to spout beforest sues were "buried deeper than" of the ocean," and that we went Republicans or Democrats, half but it appears Republicanism resurrected all over the country tions, making nominations, and La Salle Standard.